METHOD OF AND EQUIPMENT FOR DECOMPOSING WASTE RESIN

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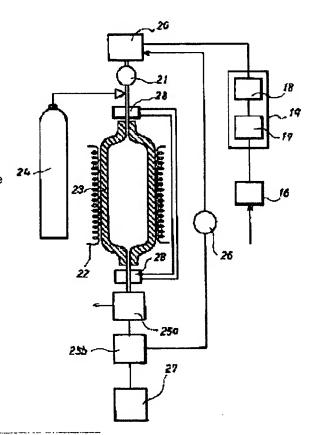
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Abstract of JP10237215

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a method and equipment for effectively decomposing a waste plastic and obtaining a reusable useful material. SOLUTION: In this method, a waste resin is treated with water in a supercritical state, containing a reaction accelerator such as an acid or base, or heat treated in nitrogen in a supercritical state, pressurized to a critical pressure or higher, thus decomposing the resin into lowmolecular-weight components. The equipment is provided with a cooler 17 for cooling a waste resin to make it brittle, a grinding unit 19, a mixer 20 for mixing the ground resin with a reaction medium, a reaction tank 23 for holding a mixed slurry and decomposing the resin by the reaction medium kept in a supercritical state, a separator for separating the reaction medium from the product of decomposition of the resin, and a mechanism for circulating the separated reaction medium.



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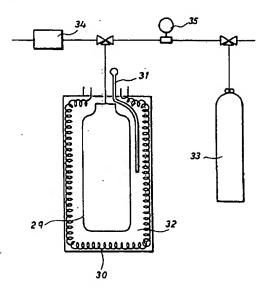
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(54) 【発明の名称】 樹脂廃棄物の分解処理方法および分解処理装置

(57)【要約】

【課題】 樹脂廃棄物を、効率的に分解しかつ再利用可能な有用物質を得るための分解処理方法および分解処理 装置を提供する。

【解決手段】 本発明の方法では、樹脂廃棄物を、酸や塩基のような反応促進剤を含む超臨界状態の水により処理し、あるいは臨界圧以上に加圧された超臨界状態の窒素中で加熱処理し、低分子量成分に分解する。また本発明の装置は、樹脂廃棄物を冷却脆化させる冷却器と、粉砕器と、粉砕された樹脂と反応媒体との混合器と、混合されたスラリーを収容し、超臨界状態に保持された反応媒体により樹脂の分解反応を行なわせる反応槽と、樹脂分解生成物と反応媒体とを分離する分離器と、分離された反応媒体の循環機構とを備えている。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 樹脂廃棄物を、反応促進剤を含む超臨界 状態の水に接触させ、低分子量成分に分解することを特 徴とする樹脂廃棄物の分解処理方法。

【請求項2】 樹脂廃棄物を、臨界圧以上に加圧された 不活性ガス中で加熱し、低分子量成分に分解することを 特徴とする樹脂廃棄物の分解処理方法。

【請求項3】 前記不活性ガスに、水、メタノール、二 酸化炭素、酸素から選ばれる1種以上の流体を添加し、 前記樹脂廃棄物の分解反応を促進することを特徴とする 10 た不活性ガス中で加熱し、低分子量成分に分解すること 請求項2記載の樹脂廃棄物の分解処理方法。

【請求項4】 樹脂廃棄物をその脆化温度以下の温度に 冷却する冷却器と、前記冷却器により冷却された樹脂廃 棄物を粉砕する粉砕器と、前記粉砕器により粉砕された 樹脂廃棄物と反応媒体とを混合する混合器と、前記樹脂 廃棄物と反応媒体との混合物を収容し、前記樹脂廃棄物 の分解反応を行なわせる反応槽と、前記反応槽内の反応 媒体を臨界圧以上に加圧する加圧機構と、前記反応槽内 の反応媒体を臨界温度以上に加熱する加熱機構と、前記 反応槽内で生成した樹脂分解物と前記反応媒体とを分離 する分離器と、前記分離器により分離された反応媒体を 前記混合器に再び供給する循環機構とを備えたことを特 徴とする樹脂廃棄物の分解処理装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、樹脂廃棄物の分解 処理方法および分解処理装置に係わり、特に熱可塑性樹 脂または熱硬化性樹脂の廃棄物を、超臨界状態の流体に より分解処理し、再利用可能な有用物質を生成・回収す る方法、およびその装置に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】近年の電子機器の生産量の飛躍的な増大 に伴い、廃棄される機器の重も増加の一途をたどってい る。従来から、不要になった電子機器はゴミとして埋立 てられているが、廃棄量の増加に埋立てのための最終処 分場の確保が追いつかなくなっている。

【0003】一方行政的な動向に目を向けると、リサイ クル法(資源の再利用の促進に関する法律)や改定廃掃 法(廃棄物の処理および清掃に関する法律)、容器包装 法などが順次施行され、各種電子機器に含まれる回路基 板やPET (ポリエチレンテレフタレート) ボトル等の 樹脂廃棄物の処理において、環境汚染の防止と資源の有 効活用が求められている。

[0004]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】本発明は上記事情に鑑 みてなされたもので、従来からそのまま埋立て廃棄され ることが多く、埋立場用地の限界が問題となっている樹 脂廃棄物を、効率的に分解しかつ再利用可能な有用物質 を得るための分解処理方法および分解処理装置を提供す ることを目的とする。

[0005]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明の第1の発明の樹 脂廃棄物の分解処理方法は、樹脂廃棄物を、反応促進剤 を含む超臨界状態の水に接触させ、低分子量成分に分解 することを特徴とする。

【0006】また、本発明の第2の発明の樹脂廃棄物の 分解処理方法は、樹脂廃棄物を、臨界圧以上に加圧され を特徴とする。

【0007】さらに、本発明の樹脂廃棄物の分解処理装 置は、樹脂廃棄物をその脆化温度以下の温度に冷却する 冷却器と、前記冷却器により冷却された樹脂廃棄物を粉 砕する粉砕器と、前記粉砕器により粉砕された樹脂廃棄 物と反応媒体とを混合する混合器と、前記樹脂廃棄物と 反応媒体との混合物を収容し、前記樹脂廃棄物の分解反 応を行なわせる反応槽と、前記反応槽内の反応媒体を臨 界圧以上に加圧する加圧機構と、前記反応槽内の反応媒 体を臨界温度以上に加熱する加熱機構と、前記反応槽内 で生成した樹脂分解物と前記反応媒体とを分離する分離 器と、前記分離器により分離された反応媒体を前記混合 器に再び供給する循環機構とを備えたことを特徴とす

【0008】本第1の発明においては、処理媒体とし て、分解反応を促進する物質を含有しかつ臨界温度(3) 74.2℃)以上、臨界圧 (22.12MPa)以上の高温・高圧の 超臨界状態に保たれた水が使用される。

【0009】分解処理される樹脂としては、例えば酸無 30 水物により架橋・硬化されたエポキシ樹脂のような、エ ステル結合を有する熱硬化性樹脂が挙げられ、このよう な樹脂の分解反応を促進する物質(反応促進剤)として は、酸または塩基が挙げられる。特に、pHが 3以下の 酸の水溶液またはpHが11以上のの塩基の水溶液を、前 記した水の臨界温度以上、臨界圧以上に保持した超臨界 状態の水溶液を使用することが望ましい。なお、このよ うな酸または塩基を含む超臨界状態の水(水溶液)は、 極めて腐食性が高いので、安全性を守り反応阻害を防止 する観点から、インコネルやハステロイCのような耐腐・ 食性の良好なニッケル系合金により分解反応の容器を構 成することが望ましい。

【0010】酸無水物により架橋されたエポキシ樹脂 は、架橋部分の付け根に存在するエステル基が、以下の 化学反応式で示されるように、水と反応する。また、と の加水分解反応は、酸または塩基の水溶液の使用により 促進される。

[0011]

(化1)

3
O
$$\parallel$$
 $R-C-O-R'+H_2O \longrightarrow R-C-OH+HO-R'$

一般に、エポキシ樹脂のような熱硬化樹脂には充填剤が 練り込まれており、この充填剤が、樹脂と水との接触面 積を減少させ、樹脂に対する水の浸透性を低下させる。 また、炭素鎖からなる髙分子部分と水分子との親和性が 低いため、水分子がエステル基にたどり着くことが困難 になっている。

【0012】本発明においては、水がその臨界温度以 上、臨界圧以上の超臨界状態となっているので、上記し た加水分解反応が促進される。すなわち、水は、常温常 圧では無極性の油と混じり合わないが、液体と気体の両 方の特徴を持った超臨界状態では水の溶解性が著しく向 上し、通常では見られない高い溶解性を示す。同様に、 超臨界状態では、炭素鎖からなる高分子部分への浸水性 も向上し、水分子がエステル結合部分により接触するこ とが可能になり、加水分解反応が促進される。

【0013】本第2の発明においては、処理媒体とし て、臨界圧以上に加圧された不活性ガスが使用され、超 20 臨界状態の不活性ガス雰囲気で樹脂廃棄物が加熱処理さ れることにより、低分子に分解される。不活性ガスとし ては、人体に対する安全性と安価であることから、窒素 が挙げられ、その臨界圧(3.39MPa)以上に加圧して使 用することが望ましい。

【0014】一般に、ポリエチレン(PE)、ポリプロ ピレン(PP)等の熱可塑性樹脂の加熱において、常圧 で温度のみを上げていくと、樹脂が分解し低分子化して いくが、 400°C程度の温度では、分解反応が定常的な状 態になるまでに 5~10時間と極めて長い時間がかかる。 450℃では30分~ 1時間、 500℃では 5分程度と、加熱 温度を上げることで、分解反応に要する時間は大幅に短 縮されるが、 500°Cでは樹脂のガス化や炭化が進行し、 有用成分である軽質油の生成量が低下してしまう。

【0015】これに対して超臨界状態の窒素中の加熱分 解では、圧力が増大する方向のガスの生成(ガス化)反 応を抑制することができる。また、媒体の圧力が高く密 度が大きいため、反応分子の衝突頻度が増大し、低温で も比較的反応速度を大きくとることが可能である。さら に、超臨界状態の窒素中では、液体状態と気体状態との 区別がないため、常圧のときに比べて樹脂の分解反応を はるかに進行させることができ、その結果低分子量成分 である軽質油の生成量を増やすことができる。さらに、 このような本第2の発明の分解処理においては、処理媒 体である超臨界状態の窒素に、水、メタノール、二酸化 炭素、酸素から選ばれる少なくとも1種類の流体を添加 することにより、樹脂の分解反応を促進し、より低温で 効率的な処理を行なうことができる。また、このような 流体の添加により、分解生成物として、アルコールやア

るという利点がある。

【0016】本発明の分解処理装置においては、以下に 示すようにして、樹脂廃棄物の分解処理が連続的に行な われ、再使用可能な有用成分が分離回収される。

【0017】すなわち、PET等の樹脂廃棄物は、冷却 器により樹脂の脆化温度以下に冷却されてから、粉砕器 10 により粒径が μm オーダーの粉体状に粉砕された後、湿 合器により、水やメタノールのような分解反応の媒体と 混合される。

【0018】ととで、粉砕に先立って樹脂をその脆化温 度以下に冷却するのは、脆化により樹脂の粉砕を容易に するためと、粉砕器への樹脂の詰まり、引掛かり等を無 くし、連続的な運転を可能にするためである。一般に、 PET等の熱可塑性樹脂には粘り気(粘性)があるた め、冷却せずにそのまま粉砕器にかけると、摩擦熱によ り樹脂が軟化して粉砕器に詰まり、引掛かり等の不都合 が生じるおそれがあるが、樹脂を冷却して脆くすること により、これらを回避することができる。また、こうし てμm オーダーに微粉砕した樹脂を液状の反応媒体と混 合してスラリー状にするのは、樹脂を反応槽内に連続的 に輸送・供給するためである。

【0019】次いで、得られたスラリー状の混合物は、 分解反応槽に送られる。反応槽内では、加熱機構および 加圧機構により、反応媒体がその臨界温度以上、臨界圧 以上に加熱・加圧されており、この超臨界状態の反応媒 体により、樹脂廃棄物の分解がなされる。反応槽内で生 成した樹脂分解物は、分離器により反応媒体と分離さ れ、有用物として再使用される。また、反応媒体は循環 機構により混合器に再び戻され、反応媒体として再使用 される。

[0020]

【発明の実施の形態】以下、本発明の実施の形態を、図 面を参照して説明する。

【0021】まず、樹脂廃棄物を超臨界状態の流体 (水、窒素など)により分解処理する前段の処理とし て、回路基板上のハンダを除去、回収する装置および方 法について説明する。

【0022】とのハンダの除去、回収装置は、図1に示 すように、レーザー室1内に設置されたサンブルステー ジ2と、サンプルステージ2のX、Y、Z方向の移動を 制御可能なコンピュータシステム3と、レーザーを発す るレーザー光源4と、レーザー光源4から発せられたレ ーザーを、サンプルステージ2に設置された回路基板5 上のハンダに照射するための集光レンズ6と、レーザー の照射位置を確認するための電子的監視装置でと、この 監視装置7と接続されたモニター8と、レーザー室1内 ルデヒド類等の有価物を軽質油とともに得ることができ 50 にArガスを噴霧・供給するArガス噴霧装置9と、Ar

rガス中に含まれるハンダを吸着して回収するハンダ回 収塔10とを備えている。

【0023】さらに詳細に説明すると、レーザー室1は ステンレス製で、側方(図では左方)からレーザーが照 射されるようになっており、サンプルステージ2はジェ ラルミン製で、30cm四方までの回路基板5試料を取り扱 うことが可能となっている。レーザーはレーザー光源4 から集光レンズ6を通してレーザー室1内に導入される が、レーザー照射の際には遮光ドア11が完全に閉まる まで照射が行われないように、安全装置が備えられてい 10 る。また、レーザー室lの両側面に、Arガスの噴霧口 12と吸引口13とがそれぞれ設けられており、噴霧口 12はArガス噴霧装置9に、吸引口13はハンダ回収 塔10にそれぞれ接続されている。電子的監視装置7に よる回路基板5の画像は、モニター8に映され、モニタ ー画像上の十字印がレーザー照射位置となり、さらに正 確にレーザーの照射を行なうために、 200倍までの拡大 画像とすることができるようになっている。レーザー光 源4から発せられるレーザーは、ハンダがそのエネルギ ーを吸収することで溶融可能であり、かつ溶融ハンダが 20 高速で噴出可能な出力を持つレーザーであれば良く、例 えばYAGレーザー、ルビーレーザー等を使用すること ができる。また、発振モードは、可能な限り時間幅が狭 く尖頭出力の高いレーザーパルスを得ることが望まし く、具体的にはQ-スイッチパルス、ジャイアントパル ス、マルチスパイク等が良い。Arガスの噴霧速度は、 レーザー照射により溶融し超微粒子となって噴出したハ ンダが、Aェガスにより効率良く取り込まれ、かつハン ダ回収塔 10への導入が円滑に行われるような流速にす ることが望ましく、好ましくは 2~51/min程度に調整す 30 る。ハンダ回収塔10のガス導入部には、吸引されたハ ンダの超微粒子が飛散しないように、孔径が 0.1~ 14 m 程度のシリカ繊維濾紙のフィルター14が三層に配置 され、さらにハンダ回収塔10の上部に設置された空気 弁15の前にも、フィルター14が配置され、ハンダの 大気中への放出が防止されている。

【0024】この装置において、回路基板5上のハンダ に直接レーザーを照射すると、ハンダはレーザーのエネ ルギーを吸収して溶融し、溶融ハンダは高速で噴出する が、噴出物は急冷されて超微粒子となる。予めレーザー 40 室1内をArガス雰囲気に保ち、さらにArガスを噴霧 してハンダの超微粒子を取り込みそのままハンダ回収塔 10に吸引導入することにより、ハンダが回収される。 とのようにして回路基板5上のハンダが全て除去・回収 されることにより、回路基板5上の実装部品を効率良く 容易に外すことが可能となる。

【0025】とうしてハンダが除去され実装部品が取り 外された回路基板を構成するエポキシ樹脂等の熱硬化性 樹脂、あるいはPE、PP、PETのような一般の熱可 塑性樹脂廃棄物に対して、超臨界状態の流体(例えば酸 50 一室1内のサンプルステージ2上に載せた後、Aェガス

または塩基の水溶液、メタノール、窒素等の不活性ガ ス) により分解処理がなされる。

【0026】分解処理装置としては、例えば以下に示す 連続処理装置が使用される。

【0027】すなわち、との装置は、図2に示すよう に、樹脂廃棄物を大きさをほぼ揃えて粗く砕くための粗 破砕器16と、液体窒素による冷却部17と粉砕部18 とからなる微粉砕器19と、微粉砕された樹脂廃棄物と 反応媒体とを混合する混合器20と、混合されたスラリ ー状の混合物を送り込むコンプレッサー21と、ヒータ -22を備えた反応槽23と、反応槽23に加圧した窒 素ガスを導入する窒素ガスボンベ24と、生成ガスと液 状物とを分離する気液分離器25 a と、油状あるいは固 体状の樹脂分解物と反応媒体とを分離する油水分離器2 5 b と、分離された反応媒体を混合器 2 0 に再び供給す るポンプ26と、液状の成分と固体状の成分とを分離す る固液分離器27とを備えている。なお、符号28は熱 交換器を示す。

【0028】この装置によれば、樹脂廃棄物は、まず粗 破砕器16により粗く砕かれてから、冷却部17で液体 窒素により脆化温度以下に冷却された後、粉砕部18で μmオーダーの粒径に微粉砕される。次いで、得られた 粉体状の樹脂廃棄物は、混合器20により水、メタノー ル等の反応媒体と均一に混合された後、スラリー状の混 合物がコンプレッサー21で反応槽23内に連続的に投 入される。反応槽23内の反応媒体は、ヒーター22に より臨界温度以上の温度に加熱され、かつ窒素ガスボン べ24からの窒素の導入により臨界圧以上に加圧される ことにより、超臨界状態となり、この超臨界状態の反応 媒体により樹脂の分解処理がなされる。そして、反応槽 23からの排出物は、気液分離器25aによりガス状成 分が分離された後、油水分離器25bにより油状あるい は固体状の樹脂分解物と反応媒体とに分離され、さらに 固液分離器27により、固体状の成分と液状の成分とに 分離される。樹脂の分解生成物である液状の成分は、有 価物として再使用可能である。また、油水分離器25で 分離された反応媒体はポンプ26により循環され、混合 器20に送り込まれて再び使用に供される。

[0029]

【実施例】本発明の具体的実施例について説明する。な お、以下に示す実施例は、本発明を具体化した例を示し たものであり、本発明は実施例に限定されるものではな い。 まず、樹脂廃棄物を超臨界状態の流体により分解 処理する前段の処理として、回路基板上のハンダを、以 下に示すようにして除去、回収した。

【0030】すなわち、約 80gのハンダで 120個余りの 部品が実装された、縦20cm、横25cmのガラスエポキシ樹 脂製の回路基板において、図1に示す装置を使用してハ ンダの除去、回収を行なった。との回路基板5をレーザ

噴霧口 12 を開いて、Ar ガス噴霧装置 9 から 21 /minの 流速で Ar ガスをレーザー室 1 内に導入した。その後、Ar ガス吸引口 13 も開き、この状態で約 1 時間放置すると、レーザー室 1 は十分に Ar ガスで満された。電子 的監視装置 1 で撮影された回路基板の画像をモニター 1 により確認し、レーザーの照射位置と照射順を決定した

【0031】次いで、遮光ドア11を閉め、レーザー光源4を連続発振YAG(波長:1.06μm)、発振モードをQスイッチ超音波光変調法として、発振周波数1000Hz、出力0.016J、バルス半値幅 110ns、尖頭出力0.15MWのレーザーを、回路基板5上のハンダに、まず表面側から順に照射を行なった。部品実装に用いられているハンダは、回路基板5の表面では約 5mmの長さのものが 1mm間隔で並んでいたため、モニター8上の画像を50倍の拡大画像とし、回路基板5の樹脂層にレーザーが照射されないように行なった。このようなハンダへの照射では、長さ 5mmのハンダを溶融するのに 2秒程度の時間が必要であった。表面のハンダを全て除去した後、回路基板5をレーザー室1から取り出して観察したところ、樹脂層の損傷はほとんどなく、ハンダだけが溶融、噴出した様態が見られ、回路基板5上にハンダを確認することができなかった。

* 【0032】このようなハンダの除去により、回路基板から外れ落ちる部品もあるが、ほとんどの部品はスルーホールを介して回路基板の裏面側でハンダ付けされているため、次に回路基板の裏面側のハンダに対してレーザーの照射を行なった。裏面では、直径約 1mmのハンダ塊が 1.5mm間隔で並んでいたため、表面側と同様に、50倍の拡大画像としてレーザーの照射を行なった。ハンダはの拡大画像としてレーザーを照射すると、ハンダは溶融して噴出した後、ハンダ回収塔10に回収された。それと同時に、回路基板上の部品が次々と外れ落ちたので、部品が全て外れた時点でレーザーの照射を停止した。ハンダ回収塔10のArガス導入部に配置したフィルター14を外し、吸着されたハンダを定量したところ、73.5gであった。また、空気弁15の前に配置されたフィルター14に吸着されたハンダは、検出限界以下であった。

: 【表1】

	6 11	例2	例3	例4	例5
レーザー源	建模是有YAG	ルビー	ルピー	パルス発展YAG	パルス発養YAG
発振モード	Qzfif	マルチンパイク	ジャイアントイルス	フリーランニング	QZ{jf
波長 (μm)	1.06	0.69	0. 69	106	1.06
発振周波数(E2)	1000	0.1	0.1	10	10
出力(功	0.016	1	0.1	0. 75	0. 35
パルス半値幅(ns)	110	1000	50	2000	15
尖頭出力(MI)	0.15	0.01	2	0. 38	23
ハンダ回収量(g)	73. 5	65. 0	62.5	68. 5	68.0

次に、こうしてハンダが除去され実装部品が取り外された後の廃回路基板に対して、超臨界状態の酸または塩基の水溶液により分解処理を行なった。

【0035】実施例1

回路基板を構成しているエポキシ樹脂の廃棄物を 1mm程 40 度の粗さに破砕した後、その 10qを、図3に示すように、ハステロイCで形成された容積50ccの反応容器29 に入れ、さらに1Mの硝酸溶液20ccを注ぎ蓋をした後、ヒーター30を備え、加熱温度が温度計31でモニターされるように構成ざれたサンドバス32の中に入れた。なお、反応容器29は窒素ガスボンベ33と接続されており、室温で反応容器29内の圧力が所望の圧力に到達するまで、窒素ガスが供給されるようになっている。また、反応容器29内の空気は、予め真空ポンプ34によ

り抜き出し、窒素ガスにより置換されている。図中、符号35は圧力計を示している。

【0036】こうして、反応容器29内の硝酸溶液を380℃、25MPaの超臨界状態に保ち、30分間反応させた。また、比較のために、エポキシ樹脂を実施例1と同様に破砕したものを、水とともに反応容器29に入れ、25MPa、温度380℃で30分間反応させた。次いで、実施例1 および比較例1で反応容器内にそれぞれ得られた生成物を、ガス状成分と、油状の分解物(分解油)および固形物である残留樹脂にそれぞれ分離し、各成分の重量を測定し収率を求めた。結果を表2に示す。

[0037]

【表2】

		実施例1	比較例1
反応条件		1N硝酸	水 (促進剤無添加)
収	ガス状成分	2	0
荜	分解油 .	95	10
(9t%)	固形物	3	90

表2の結果から明らかなように、廃回路基板のようなエ ポキシ樹脂廃棄物を超臨界状態の硝酸溶液により分解処 理した実施例1では、樹脂のほとんど全量が分解し、95 10 wt%の高い収率で油状分解物が得られたが、比較例1で は、反応液に黒色化が見られ、樹脂に若干の重量減少が 見られたが、ほとんどは未分解のままであった。また、 同じ反応容器を使用し、このような分解処理実験を 1ヶ 月間続けたが、反応容器に腐食や劣化は全く見られなか った。

* 1Nの硝酸溶液に代えて表3に示す酸または塩基の水溶液 を使用した以外は、実施例1と同様にして(温度 380

°C、圧力 25MPa)、エポキシ樹脂廃棄物の分解処理を行 なった。次いで、反応容器内に得られた生成物を、ガス 状成分と分解油および固形物である残留樹脂にそれぞれ 分離し、各物質の重量を測定し収率を求めた。結果を表 3に示す。

[0039] 【表3】

[0038] 実施例2~5

*

		奥施例2	実施例3	実施例4	実施例5
反応媒体		硝酸	塩酸	水理化カリウム	水酸化ナトリウム
		(0.5N)	(1. 0N)	(1. ON)	(1. ON)
収	ガス状成分	3	3	5	1
率	分解油	92	70	85	65
(vt%)	固形物	5	27	10	34

表3の結果から明らかなように、エポキシ樹脂廃棄物を 超臨界状態の酸または塩基の水溶液により分解処理した 実施例2~5では、樹脂の大部分が分解し、高い収率で 油状分解物が得られた。反応媒体としては、塩基よりも よりも硝酸の方が分解率が高かった。また塩基に関して は、水酸化ナトリウム水溶液よりも水酸化カリウム水溶 液の方が分解率が高かった。

【0040】次に、PPやPE等の熱可塑性樹脂の廃棄 物を、超臨界状態の窒素中で分解処理した具体的例につ いて説明する。

【0041】実施例6

PPやPE等の樹脂の廃棄物を 1cm程度の粗さに破砕し た後、その 10gを反応容器に入れて蓋をし、ヒーターを 備え加熱温度が温度計でモニターされるように構成され 40 たサンドバスの中へ入れた。なお、反応容器は窒素ガス ボンベと接続されており、室温で反応容器内の圧力が所※

※望の圧力に到達するまで、窒素ガスが供給されるように なっている。また、反応容器内の空気は、予め真空ポン プにより抜き出し、窒素ガスにより置換されている。

【0042】こうして、反応容器内に、臨界圧力(3.3 酸の水溶液の方が分解率が高く、酸の水溶液では、塩酸 30 9MPa)を越える 10MPaに加圧した窒素を供給するととも に、反応容器内を 450°Cに加熱し、このような超臨界状 態の窒素雰囲気で樹脂廃棄物を30分間反応させた。ま た、比較のために、PPやPE等の樹脂の粗破砕物を反 応容器に入れ、常圧、 450°Cの窒素雰囲気で30分間反応 させた。次いで、実施例6 および比較例2 で反応容器内 にそれぞれ得られた生成物を、ガス状成分と軽質油、重 質油、および固形物である残留樹脂(炭化物)にそれぞ れ分離し、各物質の重量を測定した。測定結果を表4に 示す。

[0043]

【表4】

_		実施例 6	比較例2
反広	条件	室太超鸥界状態	窒素常圧 450℃
収	ガス状成分	5	20
串	軽質油	75	20
(wt%)	重質油	20	50
Ī	固形物	0	10

表4の結果から明らかなように、PE等の樹脂廃棄物を 超臨界状態の窒素雰囲気で分解処理した実施例6では、 ガス状成分の発生が少なく、有用な軽質油の収量(収 率)が多くなっている。これに対して、常圧の窒素雰囲 気で処理した比較例2では、ガス状成分の発生が多いば かりでなく、未分解のままで残留した樹脂(固形物)が 多く、軽質油の収率が低い。

【0044】実施例7~11

反応を促進する物質として、水、メタノール、二酸化炭素、酸素をそれぞれ選び、とれらの流体を、処理媒体で 10 ある窒素ガスにぞれぞれ表5に示す割合で添加した(な*

* お、実施例 1 1 では処理媒体である窒素ガスのみとした。)。そして、これらの流体を含む窒素ガスを 350 °C、 10MPaに加熱・加圧し、この雰囲気で30分間反応させた。

【0045】次いで、実施例7~11で得られた生成物を、ガス状成分と軽質油、重質油、および固形物である 残留樹脂(炭化物)にそれぞれ分離し、各物質の重量を 測定した。測定結果を表5に示す。

[0046]

【表5】

		実施例 7	実施例 8	実施例 9	実施例10	実施例11
78	S加物質	水	397-10	二酸化炭素	酸素	なし
颛	r割合(mol%)	10	10	10	10	0
比	ガス状成分	25	15	20	50	5
率	軽質油	50	60	50	40	60
(vt%)	重質油	25	25	30	10	35
SI	平率(X)	65	70	60	90	40

表5の結果から明らかなように、反応を促進する流体を 超臨界状態の窒素に添加することにより、より低温での 樹脂の分解が可能となり、分解率が向上した。また、実 施例10について、得られた油の成分分析も行なったと ころ、樹脂の熱分解生成物である炭化水素成分に加え て、アルデヒド、アルコール類という有用成分が2.5割 含まれていることがわかった。

[0047] 実施例12

図2に示す処理装置を用い、超臨界状態の水を反応媒体 30 として、樹脂廃棄物の連続的分解処理を行なった。

【0048】まず、反応槽23内および所定の配管内に窒素ガスボンベ24から窒素ガスを導入して置換を行なった後、キャップ部を外した滑涼飲料水用PETボトルの廃棄物を粗破砕器16に投入した。そして、混合器20における樹脂廃棄物と水との混合比を重量比で6:5とするとともに、反応槽23内の温度および圧力を、水の臨界温度および臨界圧以上の400℃、40MPaに設定し、反応槽23内に樹脂廃棄物を10分間滞留させて分解を行なった。

【0049】反応槽23から排出された分解生成物から、気液分離器25aによりガス状の成分を分離した後、油水分離器25bにより油状あるいは固体状の物質と反応媒体である水とを分離し、さらに固液分離器27により固体状の成分(残留樹脂)と液状の分解生成物とを分離した。

【0050】次いで、生成物をガスクロマトグラフィー により分析した。分析結果を以下に示す。

[0051]

収率 オリゴマー 18wt% テレフタル酸 78wt% エチレングリコール 4wt% 残留樹脂 (PET) なし

この分析結果から、PETの廃棄物が超臨界状態の水により完全に分解され、反応成分であるジカルボン酸が高い収率で回収されることがわかった。また、この装置により1ヶ月間連続運転を行なったが、樹脂の詰まり等により微粉砕器19やコンプレッサー21が停止することが1度もなく、順調に稼働された。

【0052】実施例13

図2に示す処理装置を用い、超臨界状態のメタノールを 反応媒体として、PETボトル廃棄物の連続分解処理を 行なった。

【0053】混合器20における樹脂廃棄物とメタノールとの混合比(重量比)を 5:5とするとともに、反応槽23内の温度および圧力を、メタノールの臨界温度および臨界圧以上の 300°C、8MPaに設定し、反応槽23内に樹脂廃棄物を20分間滞留させて分解処理した。

【0054】反応槽23から排出された分解生成物から、実施例12と同様にして油状あるいは固体状の物質と反応媒体であるメタノールとを分離し、さらに固体状の成分(残留樹脂)と液状の分解生成物とを分離した後、分離された各成分の分析を行ない収率を求めた。分析結果を以下に示す。

[0055]

収率オリゴマーOwt %テレフタル酸80wt %エチレングリコール20wt %残留樹脂(PET)なし

この分析結果から、超臨界状態のメタノールによりPE Tの廃棄物が完全に分解され、再利用可能な有用成分であるジカルボン酸とグリコールがほぼ高い収率で回収されることがわかった。また、1ヶ月間連続運転を行なったが、樹脂の詰まり等による微粉砕器19やコンプレッ10サー21の停止が1度もなく、順調に稼働された。 【0056】

【発明の効果】以上の説明から明らかなように、本第1の発明によれば、回路基板を構成するエポキシ樹脂のような熱硬化性樹脂の廃棄物を、酸またば塩基が添加された超臨界水中で処理することにより、低分子量成分に分解することができ、再使用可能な油状の分解生成物を高い収率で得ることができる。

【0057】また、本第2の発明によれば、安価で人体に危険性のない窒素のような不活性ガスを使用し、超臨 20 界状態の不活性ガス第囲気で加熱分解反応を行なわせることにより、ガス成分の発生を抑え、有用な軽質油を高い収率で得ることができる。さらに、超臨界状態の不活性ガス中に、水、メタノール、二酸化炭素、酸素から選ばれる反応を促進する流体を添加することにより、より*

* 低温での分解処理が可能になり、加えてアルコールやア ルデヒド類等の有価物を生成回収することができる。

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【0058】さらに、本発明の分解処理装置によれば、 樹脂廃棄物を超臨界状態の流体により連続的に分解処理 することができるうえに、装置の構成が簡略化されてい るので、1回ごとに室温からの加熱が必要であったバッ チ式の分解装置に比べて、装置コスト、運転費、操作手 順等を簡略化することができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の分解処理における前処理として、回路 基板上のハンダを除去、回収する装置の概略を示す図。 【図2】本発明の樹脂廃棄物の連続分解処理装置の一実 施例を概略的に示す図。

【図3】本発明の樹脂廃棄物の分解処理方法の一実施例を概略的に示す図。

【符号の説明】

17……液体窒素による冷却部

19……微粉砕器

20混合器

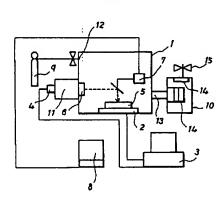
21……コンプレッサー

23……反応槽

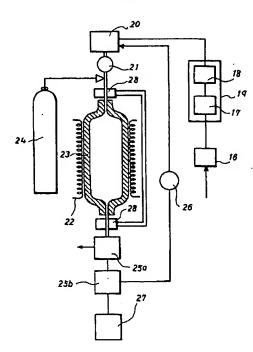
24、33……・・窒素ガスボンベ

29……反応容器 32……サンドバス

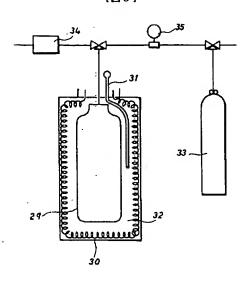
【図1】



【図2】



[図3]



フロントページの続き

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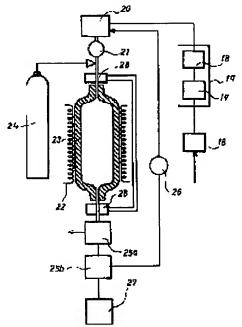
BABA YUKO KITAMURA HIDEO KOMATSU IZURU

(54) METHOD OF AND EQUIPMENT FOR DECOMPOSING WASTE RESIN

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a method and equipment for effectively decomposing a waste plastic and obtaining a reusable useful material.

SOLUTION: In this method, a waste resin is treated with water in a supercritical state, containing a reaction accelerator such as an acid or base, or heat treated in nitrogen in a supercritical state, pressurized to a critical pressure or higher, thus decomposing the resin into low-molecular-weight components. The equipment is provided with a cooler 17 for cooling a waste resin to make it brittle, a grinding unit 19, a mixer 20 for mixing the ground resin with a reaction medium, a reaction tank 23 for holding a mixed slurry and decomposing the resin by the reaction medium kept in a supercritical state, a separator for separating the reaction medium from the product of decomposition of the resin, and a mechanism for circulating the separated reaction medium.



LEGAL STATUS

[Date of request for examination]

[Date of sending the examiner's decision of rejection]

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application converted registration]

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]
[Claim(s)]
[Claim 1] The decomposition art of the resin trash characterized by contacting resin trash in the water of the supercritical condition containing a reaction accelerator, and decomposing into a low molecular weight constituent.
[Claim 2] The decomposition art of the resin trash characterized by heating resin trash in the inert gas pressurized more than critical pressure, and decomposing into a low molecular weight

inert gas pressunted more than critical pressure, and decomposing into a low molecular weight constituent. [Claim 3] The decomposition art of the resin trash according to claim 2 characterized by adding one or more sorts of fluids chosen from water, methano 1 RU, a carbon dioxide, and oxygen to said inert gas, and promoting the decomposition reaction of said resin trash to it. [Claim 4] The condensator which cools resin trash to the temperature below the brittle temperature, and the crusher which grinds the resin trash cooled by said condensator. The mixer which mixes the resin trash ground by said crusher, and a reaction medium. The reaction vessel to which hold the mixture of said resin trash and reaction medium, and the decomposition reaction medium is aid reaction vessel in said resin trash and reaction medium, and the heating device which pressurizes the reaction medium in said reaction vessel in beated more than critical temperature. The decomposition processor of the resin trash characterized by having the eliminator which separates the resin decomposition product generated within said reaction vessel and said reaction medium, and the circulator style which supplies again the reaction medium separated by said eliminator to said mixer.

[Translation done.]

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention] [0001]

[Field of the Invention] With respect to the decomposition art and decomposition processor of resin trash, especially this invention carries out decomposition processing of the trash of thermoplastics or thermosetting resin with the fluid of a supercritical condition, and relates to the method of generating and collecting reusable useful matter, and its equipment. [cono)

[Description of the Prior Art] The increment also of the amount of the device discar

[Description of the Prior Art] The increment also of the amount of the device discarded is being enhanced with fast increase of the volume of electronic equipment in recent years. Although it reclaims land from the electronic equipment which became unnecessary as dust from the former, reservation of the final disposal site for reclamation has stopped catching up with the increment in the amount of disposal.

[0003] On the other hand, if their eyes are turned to an administrative trend, sequential enforcement of recycling law (law about promotion of recycling of a resource), amendment Wastes Disposal and Public Cleaning Law (law about processing and cleaning of trash), the container packing method, etc. is carried out, and prevention of environmental pollution and effective use of a resource are called for in processing of resin tresh, such as the circuit board contained in various electronic equipment and a PET (polyethylene terephthalate) bottle.

[0004] [Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] It aims at offering the decomposition art and decomposition processor for obtaining the useful matter which it was made in view of the above-mentioned situation, reclamation abandonment is carried out as it is from the former in many cases, and this invention can disassemble efficiently the resin trash with which the limitation of a reclamation place lot poses a problem, and can be reused.

[Means for Solving the Problem] The decomposition art of the resin trash of invention of the 1st of this invention contacts resin tresh in the water of the supercritical condition containing a reaction accelerator, and is characterized by decomposing into a low molecular weight

[0006] Moreover, the decomposition art of the resin trash of invention of the 2nd of this

[0006] Moreover, the decomposition art of the resin trash of invention of the 2nd of this invention heats resin trash in the inert gas pressurized more than critical pressure, and is characterized by decomposing into a low molecular weight constituent. [0007] Furthermore, the decomposition processor of the resin trash of this invention The condensator which cools resin trash to the temperature below the brittle temperature, and the crusher which grinds the resin trash cooled by said condensator. The mixer which mixes the resin trash ground by said crusher, and a reaction medium. The reaction vessel to which hold the mixture of said resin trash and reaction medium, and the decomposition reaction of said resin trash is made to perform. The pressurization device which pressurizes the reaction medium in said reaction vessel more than critical pressure, and the heating device in which the reaction medium in said reaction vessel is heated more than critical temperature. It is characterized by having the eliminator which separates the resin decomposition product generated within said

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increases can be controlled. Moreover, since [that the pressure of a medium is high] the consistency is large, it is possible for the collision frequency of a reaction molecule to increase and to take a large reaction rate comparatively also at low temperature. Furthermore, in the nitrogen of a supercritical condition, since there is no distinction with a liquid condition and a gaseous state, compared with the time of ordinary pressure, the decomposition reaction of resin can be advanced far, and the amount of generation of the light oil which is a low molecular weight constituent as a result can be increased. Furthermore, in decomposition processing of invention of such **ex** 2, by adding at least one kind of fluid chosen from water, methano 1 RU, a carbon dioxide, and oxygen, the decomposition reaction of resin can be promoted to the nitrogen of the supercritical condition which is a processing medium, and efficient processing can be performed more to it at low temperature. Moreover, there is an advantage that valuables, such as alcohol and aldehydes, can be obtained with light oil, as a decomposition product by addition of such a fluid. nt processing can of such a fluid.

(0016) in the decomposition processor of this invention, as it is shown below, decomposition processing of resin trash is performed continuously, and separation recovery of the reusable

processing of resin trash is performed continuously, and separation recovery of the reusable useful component is carried out.

[0017] That is, for resin trash, such as PET, after being cooled by the condensator below at the brittle temperature of resin, particle size is mum by the crusher. After being ground in the shape of [of order] fine particles, it is mixed with the medium of a decomposition reaction like water or a methanol by the mixer.

or a methanel by the mixer. (0018) Here, in order to make grinding of resin easy by embrittlement, in advance of grinding, resin is cooled below to the brittle temperature, because plugging of the resin to a crusher, connection, etc. are lost and continuous operation is enabled. Since there is generally stickiness (viscosity) in thermoplastics, such as PET, if it applies to a crusher as it is, without cooling, these are avoidable by resin becoming soft with frictional heat and getting it blocked in a crusher, cooling resin and making it weak, although there is a possibility that un-arranging, such as connection, may arise. Moreover, it is must in this way. The resin pulverized for order is mixed with a fiquefied reaction medium, and it is made the shape of a sturry for conveying and supplying resin continuously in a reserving vessel.

with a liquefied reaction medium, and it is made the shape of a sturry for conveying and supplying resin continuously in a reaction vessel. [0019] Subsequently, the mixture of the shape of an acquired shurry is sent to a decomposition reaction tub. Within a reaction vessel, the reaction medium is heated and pressurized by the heating device and the pressurization device more than that critical temperature more than critical pressure, and disassembly of resin trash is made by the reaction medium of this supercritical condition. It is separated by the eliminator with a reaction medium and the reuse of the resin decomposition product generated within the reaction vessel is carried out as a useful object. Moreover, a reaction medium is again returned to a mixer by the circulator style, and a reuse is carried out as a reaction medium. [0020] [0020]

[CROOD] [Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, the gestalt of operation of this invention is explained with reference to a drawing.

[0021] First, the equipment and the approach of removing the pewter on the circuit board and

[0021] First, the equipment and the approach of removing the powter on the circuit board and collecting reas in trash as processing of the preceding paragraph which carries out decomposition processing with the fluids (water, nitrogen, etc.) of a supercritical condition, are explained.
[0022] The sample stage 2 installed in the laser room 1 as removal of this powter and a recovery system were shown in drawing. 1. Migration of X of the sample stage 2, Y, and a 2 direction The controllable computer system 3. The condenser lens 6 for irradiating the laser emitted from the laser light source 4 which emits laser, and the laser light source 4 at the powter on the circuit board 5 installed in the sample stage 2, It has the monitor 8 connected with the electronic supervisory equipment 7 for checking the exposure location of laser, and this supervisory equipment 7 for checking the exposure location of laser, and this supervisory equipment 7 for checking the exposure location of laser, and this supervisory equipment 7 for checking the exposure location of laser, and this supervisory equipment 7 for checking the exposure location of laser, and this supervisory endipment for the sample stage 2 is the laser contained to the sample stage 2 is the laser contained to the sample stage 2 is the laser contained to the sample stage 3 is the laser contained to the sample stage 3 is the laser contained to the sample stage 3 is the laser contained to the sample stage 3 is the laser contained to the sample stage 3 is the laser contained to the sample stage 3 is the laser contained to the sample stage 3 is the laser contained to the sample stage 3 is the laser contained to the sample stage 3 is the laser contained to the sample stage 3 is the laser contained to the sample stage 3 is the laser contained to the sample stage 3 is the laser contained to the sample stage 3 is the laser contained to the sample stage 3 is the laser contained to the sample stage 3 is the laser contained to the sample stage 3 is the laser contained to the sampl govern reclaiming other to when a subside sto perfect contacts of the product made from stainless steel, laser is irradiated from the side (drawing left), the sample stage 2 is a product made from JIERARUMIN, and it is possible to deal with circuit board 5 sample to 30cm around. Although

reaction vessel, and said reaction medium, and the circulator style which supplies again the reaction medium separated by said eliminator to said mixer.

[0008] In invention of **** 1, the water which contained the matter which promotes a decomposition reaction as a processing medium, and was maintained at the hot and high-pressure supercritical condition more than critical pressure (22.12MPa) more than critical temperature (374.2 degrees C) is used.

pressure supercritical condition more than critical pressure (LCL LEMPA) more train critical temperature (3/14.2 degrees C) is used.

[0009] Thermosetting resin like the epoxy resin constructed [I the bridge] for which and hardened, for example with the acid arrhydride as resin by which decomposition processing is carried out which has an ester bond is mentioned, and an acid or a base is mentioned as matter (reaction accelerator) which promotes the decomposition reaction of such resin. Especially, pH It is desirable to use the water solution of the supercritical condition held more than critical pressure more than the critical temperature of the water with which the water solution or pH of three or less said described above the water solution of the base of or more 11 °s. In addition, since corrosive is very high, as for the water (water solution) of the supercritical condition containing such an acid or a base, it is desirable to constitute the container of a decomposition reaction from a viewpoint which protects safety and prevents reaction inhibition with a nickel system alloy with good corrosion resistance like income or Hastelloy C.

[0010] The epoxy resin over which the bridge was constructed with the acid anhydride reacts with water, as the ester group which exists in the root of a bridge formation part shown in the following reaction formulas. Moreover, this hydrolysis reaction is promoted by use of the water solution of an acid or a base.

of an acid or a base.

Generally, a bulking agent is accured by heat-curing resin like an epoxy resin, and this bulking Generally, a bulking agent is accured by heat-curing resin like an epoxy resin, and this bulking agent decreases the touch area of resin and water, and reduces the permeability of the water to resin. Moreover, since the compatibility of the macromolecule part and water molecule which consist of a chain is low, it is difficult for a water molecule to arrive at an ester group. [0012] In this invention, since water is in the supercritical condition more than critical pressure more than the critical temperature, the above-mentioned hydrolysis reaction is promoted. That is, although water is not mixed with a non-polar oil by ordinary temperature ordinary pressure, in the state of supercritical with the description of both a figuid and a gas, the solubility of water improves remarkably, and usual shows the high solubility which is not obtained. Similarly in the state of supercritical, the flood nature to the macromolecule part which consists of a chain also improves, a water molecular is enabled to contact by part for an esteratic site, and a hydrolysis reaction is promoted.
[0013] in invention of **** 2, the inert gas pressurized more than critical pressure is used as a processing medium, and it is decomposed into low-molecular by heat-treating resin trash in the inert gas ambient atmosphere of a supercritical condition. As inert gas, it is desirable to use it, mentioning the safety to the body and nitrogen since it is cheap, and pressurizing more than the

mentioning the safety to the body and nitrogen since it is cheap, and pressurizing more than the critical pressure (3.39MPs). [0014] Although resin decomposes and depolymenze is carried out, if only temperature is raised

(UU13) Although resin decomposes and depolymerize is carried out, if only temperature is raised by ordinary pressure, until a decomposition reaction will generally be in a steady condition at the temperature of about 400 degrees C in heating of thermoplastics, such as polyethylene (PE) and polypropylene (PP) It talkes 5 - 10 hours, and very long time amount. At 450 degrees C, it is in 30 minutes - 1 hour, and 500 degree C. Although the time amount which a decomposition reaction takes by raising whenever [about 5-minute and stoving temperature] is shortened sharply, at 500 degree C, assification and carbonization of resin will advance and the amount of generation of the light oil which is a useful component will fail.

[0015] On the other hand, in the thermal decomposition in the nitrogen of a supercritical condition, the generation (gasification) reaction of the gas of the direction where a pressure

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laser is introduced in the laser room 1 through a condenser lens 6 from the laser light source 4, it has the safety device so that an exposure may not be performed, ustil the protection-from-light door 11 is completely closed in the case of laser rediation. Moreover, the discharge nozzle 12 and the suction opening 13 of Ar gas are prepared in the both-sides side of the laser room 1, respectively, a discharge nozzle 12 is connected to Ar gas atomiser 9, and the suction opening 13 is connected to the powter reclaiming tower 10, respectively. The image of the circuit board 5 by electronic supervisory equipment 7 can be used as the expansion image to 200 times, in order to be projected on a monitor 8, and for the cross-joint mark on a monitor image to serve as a laser addition location and to irradiate laser still more correctly. An YAG laser, ruby laser, etc. can be used as the used for the laser emitted from the laser light source 4 that what is necessary is just the laser in which a melting pewter has the output which can be spouted at high speed that it can fuse because a pewter absorbs the energy. Moreover, as for oscillation mode, it is desirable to acquire the high laser pulse of a peak power with time amount width of face narrow as much as possible, and a 0 switch pulse, a giarnt pulse, its multi-spike, etc. are specifically good, making it the rate of flow to which the spray velocity of Ar gas is fused by laser radiation, and the pewter which became an ultrafine particle and blew off is efficiently incorporated by Ar gas, and installation to the pewter reclaiming tower 10 is carried out smoothly — desirable — desirable — It adjusts to 2 ~ 5 l/min extent. In the gas induction of the pewter reclaiming tower 10, an aperture so that the ultrafine particle of the attracted pewter may not disperse 0.1 to 1 micrometer The filter 14 of the silice fiber filter paper which is extent is arranged at three layers, also in front of the air valve 15 further installed in the upper part of the pewter reclaiming tower 10, a aser is introduced in the laser room 1 through a condenser lens 6 from the laser light source 4.

[0026] As a decomposition processor, the continuous processor shown below, for exa-

[0023] As a decomposition processor, the continuous processor shown below, for example is used.

[0027] Namely, the rough blender 18 for this equipment to arrange magnitude mostly and break resin trash coarsely, as shown in drawing 2. The pulverizing machine 19 which consists of the cooling section 17 and the grinding section 18 by liquid nitrogen. The mixer 20 which mixes the pulverized resin trash and a reaction medium, and the compressor 21 which sends in the mixed shury-like mixture. The reaction vessel 23 equipped with the hester 22, and the nitrogen chemical cylinder 24 which introduces the nitrogen gas which pressurized the reaction vessel 23, Vapor-liquid-separation machine 25s which separates generation gas and a liquefied object, and oily or oil separator 25b which separates solid-state-like a resin decomposition product and a reaction medium, it has the solid-liquid-separation machine 27 which separates the pump 26 which supplies the separated reaction medium to a mixer 20 again, and a liquefied component and a solid-state-like component. In addition, a sign 28 shows a heat exchanger. [0028] According to this equipment, resin trash is pulverized by the particle size of mam order in the grinding section 18, after being first broken coarsely by the rough blender 18, and being cooled by liquid nitrogen in the cooling section 17 below at a brittle temperature. Subsequently, after the resin trash of the shape of acquired fire particles is mixed by a reaction medium and homogeneity, such as water and a methanol, with a mixer 20, shurry-like mixture is continuously thrown in in a reaction vessel 23 by the compressor 21. When the reaction medium in a reaction

vessel 23 is heated at a heater 22 by the temperature more than critical temperature and it is pressurized by installation of the nitrogen from the nitrogen chemical cylinder 24 more than critical pressure, it will be in a supercritical condition and decomposition processing of resin will be made by the reaction medium of this supercritical condition. And oil separator 25b separates into the resin decomposition product and reaction medium of the shape of oily or a solid-state, and the exerctions from a reaction vessel 23 are further separated into a solid-state-fike component and a liquefied component by the solid-figurid-separation machine 27. after a gas component is separated by vapor-figurid-separation machine 25. The liquefied component which is the decomposition product of resin is reusable as valuables. Moreover, it circulates through the reaction medium separated by the oil separator 25 with a pump 26, it is sent into a mixer 20, and use is again presented with it.

[10029]

[Example] The concrete example of this invention is amplained by additional transfer.

[0029] [Example] The concrete example of this invention is explained. In addition, the example shown below shows the example which materialized this invention, and this invention is not limited to an example. First, as processing of the preceding paragraph which carries out decomposition processing of the resin trash with the fluid of a supercritical condition, below, as the pewter on the circuit board was shown below, they were removed and collected.

[0030] Namely, abbreviation With a 80g pewter Removal of a pewter and recovery were performed using the equipment with which the components of 120-piece remainder were mounted and which is shown in drawing 1 in the circuit board of 20cm long and the product made of a 25cm wide glass epoxy resin. After carrying this circuit board 5 on the sample stage 2 in the laser room 1, Ar gas discharge nozzle 12 was opened and Ar gas was introduced in the laser room 1 by the rate of flow of 21 / min from Ar gas atomiser 9. Then, Ar gas suction opening 13 is also opened and it is abbreviation in this condition. Neglect for 1 hour fully filled the laser room 1 with Ar gas. The image of the circuit board photoed with electronic supervisory equipment 7 was checked by the monitor 8, and the exposure location and the order of an exposure of laser were determined.

was checked by the monitor 8, and the exposure location and the order of an exposure of laser were determined. (0031) Subsequently, they are the oscillation frequency of 1000Hz, output 0.018J, and pudse half-value width, shutting the protection-from-light door 11 and using oscillation mode as a 0 switch supersonic-wave light modulation method by using the laser light source 4 into continuous oscillation YAG (wavelength: 1.08 micrometers). For 110ns, laser of 0.15 MW of peak powers was performed to the pewter on the circuit board 5, and it irradiated sequentially from the front-face side first. The pewter used for component mounting is abbreviation in the front face of the circuit board 5. A thing with a die length of 5mm Since it had stood in a line at intervals of imm, the image on a monitor 6 was used as the 50 times as many expansion image as this, and it carried out so that laser might not be irradiated by the resin layer of the circuit board 5. By the exposure to such a pewter, it is die length. A 5mm pewter is fused. The time amount for about 2 seconds was required. After removing all surface powters, when the circuit board 5 was taken out from the laser room 1 and observed, there was nothing; and melting and the aspect which blew off were seen and, as for the damage on a resin layer, only a powter was hardly able to check a pewter on the circuit board 5. [0032] Although there were also components which separate and fall from the circuit board by removal of such a pewter, since almost all components were soldered by the rear-face side of the circuit board hough the through hole, they irradiated laser to the pewter by the side of the rear face of the circuit board next. In a rear face, it is diameter abbreviation. A Imm pewter lump Since it had stood in a line at intervals of 1.5mm, laser was irradiated as 50 times as many expansion image as this like the front-face side. Per pewter lump When laser was irradiated for 1 second, after it fused the pewter and it blew off, they were collected in the pewter rec

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result of Table 2 - resin - although black-ization was looked at by reaction mixture in the result of Table 2 — resin — although black-"zation was looked at by reaction mixture in the example 1 of a comparison although the whole quantity almost decomposed and the oily decomposition product was acquired with 95mt's high yield, and some weight reduction was looked at by resin, most was still un-decomposing. Moreover, the same reaction container is used and it is such a decomposition processing experiment. Although continued for one month, corrosion or degradation were not looked at at all by the reaction container. corrosion or degradation were not looked at at all by the reaction container.

[0038] Decomposition processing of epoxy resin trash was performed like the example 1 except having used the water solution of the acid which replaces with an Examples [2-51N] nitric-acid solution, and is shown in Table 3, or a base (temperature 380 degrees C, pressure 25MPa). Subsequently, the product obtained in the reaction container was divided into the residual resin which is a gas component, a decomposition oil, and a solid, respectively, the weight of each matter was measured, and it asked for yield. A result is shown in Table 3. [0039]

		实施例2	英施例3	英独男4	英美男5
反応維体		E TER	地震	APPROPRI	#### 1994
		(0.540	(1.0K) ((1.05)	(1.00)
æ	ガス状成分	3	3	5	1
*	分解抽	92	70	85	65
(212)	15135FBs	5	27	10	34

In the examples 2-5 which carried out decomposition processing of the epoxy resin trash with the acid of a supercritical condition, or the water solution of a base, the great portion of resin decomposed and the oily decomposition product was acquired with high yield so that clearly from the result of Table 3. As a reaction medium, the cracking severity of the water solution of an acid was more expensive than the base, and the cracking severity of the ribric acid was more expensive than the hydrochloric acid in the water solution of an acid. Moreover, about the base, the cracking severity of the potassium-hydroxide water solution was more expensive than the sodium-hydroxide water solution. hydroxide water solution

the cracking severity of the potassium-hydroxine water solution was more expensive than the sodium-hydroxide water solution.

[0040] Next, the concrete example which carried out decomposition processing of the trash of themoplastics, such as PP and PE, in the nitrogen of a supperritical condition is explained.

[0041] trash of resix, such as example 6PP and PE after crushing to about 1cm granularity—
the—10g was put into the reaction container and it put in into the sand bath constituted so that it covered, and might have a heater 1 and might act as the monitor of wherever (stoving temperature) with a thermometer. In addition, the reaction container is connected with the introgen chemical cylinder, and nitrogen gas is supplied until the pressure in a reaction container reaches a desired pressure at a room temperature. Moreover, the air in a reaction container is beforehand extracted with a vacuum pump, and is permuted by nitrogen gas.

[0042] In this way, the critical pressure (3.39Mpa) is exceeded in a reaction container. While supplying the nitrogen which pressurized 10MPa, it is the inside of a reaction container. It heated at 450 degrees C and resin trash was made to react for 30 minutes by the nitrogen-gas—atmosphere mind of such a supercritical condition. Moreover, the rough debris of resin, such as PP and PE, was put into the reaction container, and it was made to react for 30 minutes by ordinary pressure and the nitrogen-gas—atmosphere mind of 450 degree C for a companison. Subsequently, the product obtained in the reaction container in the example 3 and the example 2 of a companison, respectively was divided into a gas componnet, light oil, heavy oil, and the residual resin (carbide) that is a solid, respectively, and the weight of each matter was measured. A measurement result is shown in Table 4.

A measuren [0043] (Table 4)

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[0033] Moreover, the source of laser and oscillation mode were changed as shown in Table 1, the circuit board was processed similarly, and the amount of recovery of a powter was measured. A measurement result is shown in Table 1. This result showed most powters on the circuit board (abbreviation 80g) having been re noved, and having been collected in the pr (0034)

(Table 1)

	# 1	912	913	914	# 5
レーザー屋	#######	AY-	AL-	CHEAT	AUSTIG
Ø¥+−F	Q2/+f	THINGS	9+170HU1	オーケンプ	Q1(1)
表長 (p3)	1.06	0.89	0.69	1.08	L 06
免疫现象数(Bz)	1000	Q.I.	0.1	10	10
සහ ග	0.016	ı	0.1	0.75	0.25
パルス学館製(ms)	110	1000	50	2000	15_
类聚曲力(IT)	0.15	0.01	2	0.23	23
ハンダ国収量(g)	72.5	62.0	62.5	63.5	68.0

Next, the acid of a supercritical condition or the water solution of a base performe decomposition processing to the waste circuit board after the pewter was removed in this way and mounting components were removed.

[0035] trash of the epoxy resin which constitutes the example 1 circuit board after crushing to

IQUISI) trash of the epoxy resin which constitutes the example 1 circuit board after crushing to about Imm granularity — the — As shown in drawing3. 10g It put into the reaction container 29 with a volume of 50 ce formed by Hastelloy C, and after pouring out 20 cc of 1 more—N nitrio-acid solutions and covering, it had heater Hajime 30 and put in into the sand bath 32 constituted so that it might act as the monitor of whenever [stoving temperature] with a thermometer 31. In addition, the reaction container 29 is connected with the nitrogen chemical cylinder 33, and nitrogen gas is supplied until the pressure in the reaction container 29 reaches a desired pressure at a room temperature. Moreover, the sir in the reaction container 29 is beforehand extracted with a vacuum pump 34, and is permuted by nitrogen gas. The sign 35 shows the pressure ages amons drawins.

beforehand extracted with a vacuum pump 34, and is permuted by nitrogen gas. The sign 35 shows the pressure gage among drawing. [0036] in this way, nitric-scid solution in the reaction container 29 it maintained at 380 degrees C and the supercritical condition of 25MPa, and was made to react for 30 minutes, moreover, what crushed the epoxy reain like the example 1 for the comparison is put into the reaction container 29 with water — 25MPa and temperature it was made to react for 30 minutes at 380 degrees C. Subsequently, the product obtained in the reaction container in the example 1 and the example 1 of a comparison, respectively was divided into the residual resin which is a gas component, and oil-like a decomposition product (decomposition oil) and a solid, respectively, the weight of each component was measured, and it asked for yield. A result is shown in Table 2. [1037] (Table 2)

		実施門1	比較何 1
T,E	&R	DESIR	水 (促進剤機能加)
Ø	ガス状成分	2	0
#	分解抽	95	10
(vt10)	ELECTION .	2	90

the example 1 which carried out decomposition processing of epoxy resin trash like the waste circuit board with the nitric-acid solution of a supercritical condition so that clearly from the

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		3329 6	比較例2
DC.E	条件	企业把选界状态	建東常田 450°C
Ø	ガス状成分	5	20
#	经抵款	75	20
(vt%)	重質施	20	50
ı	151549	0	10

In the example 6 which carried out de composition processing of the resin trash, such as PE, by in the example o which carried out decomposition processing of the resin trash, such as PE, by the nitrogen-rgas-atmosphere mind of a super-ortical condition, there is little generating of a gas component and the yield (yield) of useful light oil has increased so that clearly from the result of Table 4. On the other hand, there is much resin (solid) which there is not only much generating of a gas component, but remained with un-decomposing in the example 2 of a comparison processed by the nitrogen-gas-atmosphere mind of ordinary pressure, and the yield of light oil is low.

low.

[0044] As matter which promotes seven to example 11 reaction, water, methano 1 RU, a carbon dioxide, and oxygen were chosen, respectively, and these fluids were added at a rate shown in Table 5, respectively to the nitrogen gas which is a processing medium (in addition in the example 11, it considered only as the nitrogen gas which is a processing medium.). And nitrogen gas containing these fluids 350 degrees C and 10MPa were heated and pressurized, and it was made to react to them for 30 minutes in this ambient throughers.

[0045] Subsequently, the product obtained in the examples 7-11 was divided into a gas component, light oil, heavy oil, and the residual resin (carbide) that is a solid, respectively, and the weight of each matter was measured. A measurement result is shown in Table 5.

[Table 5]

		突旋河 7	東美男 8	突進門 9	安施例10	共施列11
	SALANTE	*	197-6	200	政策	なし
#2	(#10m)合称	10	10	10	10	0
肚	ガス状成分	25	15	20	60	5
*	を資金	50	50	50	40	60
(vt10)	重要地	zs	25	30	10	35
91	FF 00	65	70	60	90	60

By adding the fluid which promotes a reaction to the nitrogen of a supercritical condition, disassembly of the resin in low temperature was attained more, and cracking severity improved so that clearly from the result of Table 5. Moreover, when component enalysis of the obtained oil is also performed about an example 10, in addition to the hydrocarbon component which is the pyrohysate of resin, a useful component called an aldehyde and alcohols it turned out that it is contained 2.5 percent.

[0047] Continuous decomposition programs of rasin trash was performed by union the number of

0047] Continuous decomposition processing of resin trash was performed by using the water of supercritical condition as a reaction medium using the processor shown in example 12 drawing

2. (0048) First, after permuting by introducing nitrogen gas from the nitrogen chemical cylinder 24 in a reaction vessel 23 and predetermined piping, the trash of the PET bottle for soft drinks which removed the cap section was fed into the rough blender 16, and it is a weight ratio about the mixing ratio of the resin trash and water in a mixer 20. While being referred to as 6.5, it is about the temperature and the pressure in a reaction vessel 23 more than the critical temperature of water, and critical pressure, It was set as 400 degrees C and 40MPa, and decomposed by making resin trash pile up for 10 minutes in a reaction vessel 23.

[0049] After vapor-liquid-separation machine 25a separated the gas component, oil separator 25b separated oily, or the solid-state-like matter and the water which is a reaction medium, and the solid-liquid-separation machine 27 separated the solid-state-like component (residual resin) and the liquefied decomposition product from the decomposition product discharged from the eaction vessel 23 further

[0050] Subsequently, the gas chromatography analyzed the product. An analysis result is shown below. [0051]

···•	収率
オリゴマー	18v1 %
テレフタル他	78vt %
エチレングリコール	411 %
我發展器 (PET)	なし

This analysis result showed that the trash of PET was completely decomposed by the water of a supercritical condition, and the dicarboxylic acid which is a reaction component was collected with high yield. Moreover, although this equipment performed continuous running for one month. I time does not have that the pulverizing machine 19 and a compressor 21 stoop by plagging of resin etc., either, and it worked favorably. [0052] Continuation decomposition processing of PET bottle trash was performed by using the methanol of a supercritical condition as a reaction medium using the processor shown in example

13 drawing 2 .

[D053] Mixing ratio of the resin trash and the methanol in a mixer 20 (weight ratio) While being [D053] Mixing ratio of the resin trash and the methanol in a reaction vessel 23 more [UU33] mixing ratio of the resh trash and the mediand in a mixer 20 (weight, ratio) mine being referred to as 5.5, it is about the temperature and the pressure in a reaction vessel 23 more than the critical temperature of a methanol, and critical pressure. Set it as 300 degrees C and BMPa, resin trash was made to pile up for 20 minutes in a reaction vessel 23, and decomposition

omina, resin trash was made to pile up for 20 minutes in a reaction vessel 23, and decomposition processing was carried out. [0054] From the decomposition product discharged from the reaction vessel 23, fike the example 12, each [oily or / which was separated after separating the solid-state-like matter and the methanol which is a reaction medium and separating a solid-state-like component (residual resin) and a liquefied decomposition product further] component was analyzed, and it asked for yield. An analysis result is shown below.

	w.=
オリゴマー	Ov1 %
テレフタル酸	80v1 %
エチレングリコール	20vt %
典智模型 (PET)	なし

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This analysis result showed that the trash of PET was completely decomposed by the methanol of a supercritical condition, and the dicarboxytic acid and the glycols which are a reusable useful component were collected with almost high yield. Moreover, although continuous running was performed for one month, I time does not have a halt of the pulverizing machine 19 by plugging of resin etc. or a compressor 21, either, and it worked favorably.

[[0056]]

[0056]
[Effect of the Invention] According to invention of **** 1, by processing the trash of thermosetting resin like the epoxy resin which constitutes the circuit board by the supercritical underwater by which the acid or the base was added, it can decompose into a low molecular weight constituent, and the decomposition product of the shape of a reusable oil can be acquired with high yield so that clearly from the above explanation.
[0057] Moreover, according to invention of **** 2, by using inert gas like [it is cheap and] the nitrogen which does not have danger in the body, and making a thermal decomposition reaction perform in the inert gas ambient atmosphere of a supercritical condition, generating of gas

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constituents can be suppressed and useful light oil can be obtained with high yield. Furthermore, into the inert gas of a supercritical condition, by adding the fluid which promotes the reaction chosen from water, methano 1 RU, a carbon dioxide, and oxygen, decomposition processing at low temperature is attained more, and, in addition, generation recovery of the valuables, such as sicohol and aldehydes, can be carried out.

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alcohol and aldehydes, can be carried out.

[0058] Furthermore, since according to the decomposition processor of this invention decomposition processing of the resin trash can be continuously carried out with the fluid of a supercritical condition and also the configuration of equipment is simplified, heating from a room temperature can simplify equipment cost, running cost, operating procedure, etc. compared with the cracking unit of the required batch type for every time.

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 2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]
[Drawing 1] Drawing showing the outline of equipment of removing and collecting the pewters on the circuit board as pretreatment in decomposition processing of this invention.
[Drawing 2] Drawing showing roughly one example of the continuation decomposition processor of the resin trash of this invention.
[Drawing 3] Drawing showing roughly one example of the decomposition art of the resin trash of this invention.
[Description of Notations]
17 The coolings section by liquid nitrogen
19 Pulverizing machine
20 Mixer
21 Compressor
23 Reaction vessel
24 33 Nitrogen chemical cylinder
29 Reaction container
32 Sand bath

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